Amendments to the Specification

Please amend paragraph 0018 as follows

[0018] The circuit of FIG. 2 operates as follows. As one can ascertain, during the majority of time, the only components that receive the Vcc voltage are the timing oscillator 30, and the flip-flop 26. The remainder of the circuit receives Vcc via the MOSFET 38 during the timing slot 37. Thus, as indicated, during the timing slot, the pressure transducer 40 which receives a pressure via a pressure port as, for example, the pressure port depicted in FIG. 1, produces an output voltage indicative of applied pressure. This voltage is directed to the differential amplifier which then has its output coupled to the positive terminal of the comparator 43. The negative terminal of comparator 43 is coupled to a threshold divider 42. The threshold divider 42 produces a voltage at the negative input which is indicative of a threshold pressure. If the comparator senses that the threshold pressure is exceeded, it will produce an output during time slot 37. This output is provided at the D-input of the flip-flop. The flip-flop receives the triggering pulse during this time period and thus, changes state. In this manner, the state may change from a one at output Q to a one at output $\overline{Q}$. The requisite switch is turned on. Switch 22 being turned on would indicate that the pressure has been exceeded. It is seen that the operation is exactly as depicted in FIG. 1. Thus, in FIG. 1, as shown, during normal operation L1 would be illuminated when the monitored pressure exceeds a predetermined value, L2 would be illuminated and L1 extinguished. In this manner, if the pressure returns to a proper value, L1 would again be illuminated.:

Please amend paragraph 0019 as follows:

[0019] Essentially, a major aspect of the operation is the fact that there is always a low current, which is directed through the incandescent lamps L1 and L2. Thus, it should be clear in order to maintain a low current consumption of the electronic circuit, the piezoresistive bridge 40 and other electronic circuits are powered for a very short time. This time, for example, can be one millisecond. At the end of the one millisecond time slot, the status of the pressure versus the trip point is evaluated and switch 21 or 22 is turned on. The status of the pressure is stored in the D-type flip-flop 26, which will continue to drive the selected switch 21 or 22 to the on condition until the next measuring time slot. The time between measuring time slots 37 is much longer than the measuring time slot. For example, the time between pulses 37 can be 100 milliseconds or more. In between the measurements, as indicated, the flip-flop 26, the timing oscillator 30 and the switches 21 and 22, as well as the output select 23 and the low current voltage regulator, are active. The current drawn during this condition is extremely low, as all devices are CMOS devices. Only during the measurement time slot 37 is there a current consumption which is a few milliamps. The average current will reduce the contribution of the measuring time by a factor equal to the duty cycle [[circle]]. For the above-noted values, this is 0.01. As a result, the total average current is very low and most importantly, below the illumination threshold of the lamp. Due to the much longer time constant of the lamp, which is about a second, versus the measurement time, the high current pulses present during the measuring time have no effect and do not result in the associated lamp being turned on. For example, even though there is a significant current drawn during the measurement time slot, the duration is so small that the off lamp will not be energized.